

NEW YORK HERALD.

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PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.
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THE HERALD is published daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, at 10 cents per copy, in advance, \$3 per annum; the European edition, 40 cents per copy, in advance, \$12 per annum; and 10 cents per copy of the Sunday edition. The Herald is published at the corner of Broadway and Nassau streets, New York.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

JOVEY THEATRE. Broadway-Love Chase-Bunch of the Theatre-Kiss in the Park.
BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway-Magnum.
BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street-A Bold Ryker for a Husband-Dracula of the Forest.
NATIONAL THEATRE. Chambers street-Rox-Roy-An Actor of the Theatre.
WALLACE'S THEATRE. Broadway-Rivals-Aspirant.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE. Broadway-Maria-Lovers-Dracula of the Forest.
AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway-Panorama of the World and the Future-Magnum. Evening-Wildow Chase.
CHRISTIE'S OPERA HOUSE. Broadway-Ethiopian Minstrelsy-Christie's Opera House.
WOODS MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broadway-Ethiopian Minstrelsy.
MADON AVENUE. Broadway and Evening-Framen's Musical Entertainment.
CIRCUS. 37 Broadway-Bavarian Entertainment.
GRANDMA. Broadway-Davard's Panorama of the World and the Future-Magnum. Evening-Wildow Chase.
WELLS'S THEATRE. Broadway-Magnum.
OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLER. Broadway.

New York, Thursday, May 5, 1893.

Mails for the Pacific.

The United States mail steamship Georgia, Captain Porter, will leave this port, at two o'clock this afternoon, for Aspinwall.
The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific, will close at one o'clock.
The New York Weekly Herald, California edition, with the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at ten o'clock this morning.
Single copies sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

We learn from Washington that the illness of Col. Davis, the Secretary of War, prevented the Cabinet from taking any definite action upon the subject of foreign appointments yesterday. The principal missions will doubtless be filled in accordance with the programme furnished by our correspondent several days ago; but as to consuls and other foreign representatives, all is as yet in a state of uncertainty. Nearly all the New York post offices were disposed of yesterday, as will be seen by the list of appointments under the telegraphic head.

Hon. Philip Allen has been elected by the Legislature to Rhode Island as the successor of Hon. John H. Clarke in the United States Senate.

Hon. John Anthony Winston has been nominated for Governor by the Alabama Democratic State Convention.

News from Havana, to the evening of the 28th ult. was yesterday received, by the steamship Empire City. The most important feature of the intelligence is the announcement of the landing of a cargo of six hundred African natives on the 28th, by the famous slave ship Sufolk. The details of the proceedings in the case of the slave brig, Cora, together with other matters furnished by our correspondent, are quite interesting. The Havana papers are still busy engaged in discussing the appointment of Mr. Soria, as United States Minister to Spain. These journals, it will be recollected, are not permitted to publish political information, except under the supervision of the authorities—the articles, therefore may, in some measure, be considered as speaking the sentiments of the government—consequently we have considered it worth while to translate and give a synopsis of the remarks of some of the editors.

The details of the news from Mexico, which we elsewhere publish, will doubtless be read with attention, especially the translations from the principal journals of that country, concerning the return of Santa Anna, the movements of Gov. Lane, &c.

The Connecticut Legislature assembled yesterday, and elected democratic officers throughout both branches, after which the annual message of the Governor was delivered. In reviewing the affairs of the State, Governor Seymour represents its finances to be in a most flourishing condition, there being a surplus of fifty thousand dollars in the treasury; consequently he recommends a reduction of the State tax. He remarks that the free banking law of last session has worked admirably, but advises the passage of a law to prevent the issue of fractional bills, and also to limit the amount of circulation of the old chartered banks. He thinks it would be highly advantageous to check the issue of notes for a less sum than five dollars, and to make the property of the stockholders of an institution liable for its debts. He also proposes a partial remedy for railroad accidents, by the appointment of a general commissioner to look after the public interests. He declares that the recent judicial decisions have strengthened his previous opinions of the injustice of the Maine liquor law; speaks in high terms of the benefit that is likely to accrue to the country from the New York Crystal Palace exhibition, and adverts to many other matters of interest, to which we have no room to particularize. It being understood that Governor Seymour is to be appointed Minister to Russia, this message in all probability will be pretty generally read throughout the country, especially by those who may not be already conversant with his qualifications. Hartford was magnificently illuminated last night, and two military bands were given, in honor of the Governor's inauguration.

The delegates to revise and amend the constitution of Massachusetts assembled in Boston yesterday, and organized by electing the democratic and free soil nominee, Hon. N. P. Banks, as President. A committee was appointed to present such amendments to the constitution as may be deemed necessary, and then the body adjourned till to-day.

One hundred and sixty thousand dollars were yesterday agreed to be given by the citizens of Savannah for the removal of wrecks in the Savannah river.

Part of the crew of the ship Golden Light arrived in Boston. That portion of the crew who left the vessel in the third boat have not been heard from.

The steamer Yacht arrived at New Orleans last Monday with seventy-three thousand dollars in specie, from the Brazos. She reports the loss of the steamship Cincinnati.

The latest accounts from Texas declare that the steamer Yacht arrived at New Orleans last Monday with seventy-three thousand dollars in specie, from the Brazos. She reports the loss of the steamship Cincinnati.

The Art Union Committee met yesterday afternoon at the Astor House, when the cross-examination of Joseph Moore was resumed by Mr. Fullerton, the counsel for the association. See our report in another column.

Patron Gavard delivered a lecture last night, in Metropolitan Hall, on the "Life and Times of Miss IX," an abstract of which will be found in another column.

Strikes are still of frequent occurrence among the operatives in all sections of the country. A portion of the employing book and job printers have refused to give the advance asked for, and their hands have consequently struck. The Boston newspaper publishers have all agreed to the rates of the journeymen; but in Baltimore considerable sparing is going on between the printers and proprietors of two of the largest establishments. Quite

now was created by a strike of the crew on board a steamer at Philadelphia, yesterday morning. A new crew was engaged, but the old hands refused to let them go on board. The police settled the difficulty.

An exciting debate on the subject of temperance took place in the Board of Aldermen last evening, for a graphic sketch of which, together with the regular proceedings of the Board, the reader is referred to another column. The Assistant Aldermen concurred in a number of resolutions passed by the other Board, among which was one giving permission to the Clinton Monument Association to exhibit its bronze statue of De Witt Clinton, in front of the City Hall, for public inspection, prior to the being removed to the Greenwood Cemetery. The Board, after the adoption of various papers, adjourned until Friday evening, at 6 o'clock.

The delegates of the American Medical Association were in session yesterday from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, with the exception of a recess for an hour. A large number of gentlemen had arrived from every section of this continent. Most interesting papers were received from the different standing committees. Prizes, of one hundred dollars each, were awarded to Dr. Burnett, of Boston, and Dr. Attley, Philadelphia, for their different treatises. The improvement of medical education, the attaching of surgeons to the emigrant vessels leaving our ports, a contribution to the Washington Monument, and various other matters, were discussed and acted upon. We furnish our readers with a very extended report.

To-day's inside pages contain important Decisions in the United States District Court; Account of the Sport on the Union Course last Tuesday; Proceedings of the Farmer's Club, and Board of Education; Melancholy Suicide in Columbia county; Financial, Commercial, Theatrical and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

"Three days" later advices from Europe are now fully due by the steamship Asia. One week's later news from California is also expected, by the steamer El Dorado from Aspinwall.

The Organ Question—The Administration and the Washington Union.

What is an organ? Ask the tidy housemaid, and she will answer that it is a nuisance—especially that fellow who brings his poor ragged child along to play the tambourine, and a dirty little monkey to climb into the windows. Ask the devotee of the Catholic or Episcopal Church, and he will say that it is a sublime accompaniment to those holy duties of praise and thanksgiving to the Most High. Ask the grovelling muck-rake politician, and he will tell you that the organ of all the organs is that newspaper which speaks by direct authority as the mouth-piece of the President of the United States. The most particular definition of Dr. Johnson is that "an organ is the largest and most harmonious of wind instruments of music, consisting of pipes which are filled with wind, and stops touched by the fingers. It is blown by a bellows."

Now, according to the political definition, and Dr. Johnson's, taken together, there appears to be a prevailing impression outside of Washington that the old Union of this city is the organ, and the special organ, of Gen. Pierce.

But of late its music has been so discordant as to satisfy us all that either the man who blows the bellows has failed to supply the wind properly, or that he who fingers the stops does it pretty much at random. Yet, in a limited sense, we must admit that the Union ought, perhaps, to be the organ. To the extent of the official announcement of the doings of the administration it may be so. It could not be well otherwise. It is the only democratic paper (if we except the newly baptized Republic) within the federal city. It has had the endorsement of the two houses of Congress in the vast mass of their printing of the last session. It claims to be the lineal descendant of the Globe—that muscular and terrible organ of Gen. Jackson—and though it has fallen somewhat into the decrepitude and infirmities of old age, it has done nothing to deserve a formal expulsion from the confidence of Gen. Pierce.

But we apprehend that it is not the organ of the President in the Jacksonian and Van Buren sense of the word. It is not the office of the old Globe, nor that unmistakable authority to approve, to promote, to strike down, or kick out, the rank and file of the party, as occasion may require. It is not the oracle of the kitchen cabinet, for as yet there is no kitchen cabinet—it is not the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself. It is indeed but a feeble echo of the Union under the control of good old Father Ritchie; it is dull, excessively dull—it is "stale, flat and unprofitable." The intrinsic value of it is in its own columns that it is left pretty much to guess the particular views and intentions of the government in advance of any action, for we look through its editorials in vain for a ray of light or a particle of information. At the same time it betrays all the timidity and trepidation of a willing servant; cautious, in the absence of intruders, of doing anything or saying anything for fear of some fatal mistake. It is evident, in a word, that the Washington Union, notwithstanding its meek denial of the soft impeachment, is still an office-seeker for the office of the organ, and very anxious concerning the result of its importunities.

Meantime, it is manifest that the Republic gives the successors of Father Ritchie considerable uneasiness. Mr. Sargent in coming out for this administration, must have some object in view—some axe to grind, that it would be well to look after. Perhaps it is a candidate for the office of the special organ; for having served pretty well in that capacity for Mr. Fillmore, it may be willing to make itself useful in the same vocation to Gen. Pierce. Then there is the printing of both houses of the next Congress in the foreground, to the securing of which the nod of the President, if he chooses to interfere, will be quite enough, because quite enough has transpired to show that the party of the House and the Senate must abide by their own election, and that Gen. Pierce is not the Governor's inauguration.

And this identical resolution, we apprehend, has kept him thus far aloof from the dangers of a special controlling Washington organ. It is the right policy. In delegating his authority to such a special agent his own official strength must be diminished. It will also inevitably demoralize his administration, as Van Buren's was demoralized, and as the prestige of his position was destroyed by the dictatorial usurpations of the Globe. We admit that nothing could have saved him from the consequences of his financial policy; but had he not allowed so large a margin of authority over the party as was given to Blair & Rives his overthrow would have been far less disastrous.

It will also be remembered that Captain John Tyler had a special organ—the Madisonian—edited by John Jones; and a more faithful organ-grinder than Jones never blew the bellows or fingered the stops. But Captain Tyler's administration, which would otherwise have been regarded as very respectable, was rendered ri-

dicular by the artifice and pompous importance of his organ. John Tyler, to his honor be it spoken, went off of power with clean hands and a clean record. He had no list of defaulters—no Galpin, Chickasaw, Florida or Mexican claims, to answer for. He left the White House with the clear conscience of an honest guardian of the public money, which is a great thing; and yet his administration was looked upon as a farce. And for this to this day we hold Mr. John Jones, his organ-grinder, responsible. He was the Praise-God-Barebones of his master, and ruined him by his insufferable blarney. And as there appears to be more of the character of Jones in the Washington Union than of the meat-axe disposition of Blair, it would be only the more hazardous to trust it in the same unlimited capacity.

The latest example of a special organ is the Republic; but we do not know that it either strengthened the cabinet of General Taylor, or contributed in any degree to the dignity, energy, firmness, or popularity, of Mr. Fillmore's administration. Yet it was conducted with ability as the executive organ, and with that comparative modesty and self-abnegation so becoming a dependant upon executive favor. He is the considerate servant who never obtrudes himself into company as the equal of his master, but who, notwithstanding, fights his battles with the chivalrous bearing of a true Knight of the Garter. We suspect, however, that the Republic as the organ of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore was hardly worth the candle, either to the one or the other.

And here we rest the case. We think that Gen. Pierce is acting wisely in retaining within his own hands many of the powers heretofore delegated to the organ. Let his domestic policy be signalized by wholesome retrenchments and measures of substantial reform, and let him conduct our foreign relations with express reference to the spirit of this age, the sentiments of this great people, the position, the duties, and the "manifest destiny" of this great nation, and he will get along without a special organ. Public opinion, and the independent press of this country, and every country, will sustain him. Let him rest his cause upon the broad judgment of public opinion, and avoid those trammels of a special organ which assisted so materially in breaking down Van Buren, and Tyler, and Taylor, and Fillmore. An honest, efficient, straightforward, and fearless administration has no need of a special organ. What says the Washington Union?

GOV. LANE AND THE NEW MEXICO BOUNDARY—WHAT SAYS THE PRESIDENT?—Our neighbors of the Courier are very anxious for some official disavowal of the recent seizure, by proclamation by Gov. Lane, of a slip of Mexican territory called Mesilla, or the Mesilla Valley. We presume there is no cause for any apprehensions of war on this subject, for if the administration had any intentions of sustaining the outrage of Gov. Lane, it would have been known ere this to the Mexican Minister at Washington, and from his demand for his passports, to the public at large.

We have no doubt in the world, that this proclamation of Gov. Lane was a bit of experimental filibustering, intended to curry favor with the present administration. But he has clearly oversteered the mark. Perhaps he formed his judgment from Mr. Senator Weller's amendment to the appropriation bill, suspending the particular appropriation to the boundary commission, on the ground that they had been ceding away a portion of our territory to Mexico. But Mr. Weller may have had some personal prejudices in this matter, having been superseded upon this boundary, first by Col. Fremont, and secondly by Mr. Bartlett. Besides, Mr. Weller is a very fast man—very fast and if Gov. Lane was guided by him, or by the approval of the Washington Union of his amendment, it was a sad mistake. Independent of any official pronouncement upon the subject, Mr. Bartlett's exposition relating to the Mesilla may be conclusive, though we should think that a counter proclamation to that of the filibustering Governor, by the President, would not be out of season just now, considering our delicate relations with Mexico, and the suspicion which is abroad that our administration may have some ulterior and dishonest designs against that unfortunate country.

We are informed, upon reliable authority, that the filibustering Governor of New Mexico will be dismissed—that his act will be disavowed; and that the boundary question will be adjusted faithfully, according to our treaty stipulations. This is satisfactory to us as it will be to Mexico, when officially re-assured of it. But, in the meantime, it would contribute much to strengthen our amicable but delicate relations with Mexico, if the President were to issue a proclamation cancelling that of the hot-headed Governor Lane; and nothing would be so conducive to peace in the disputed territory.

IS THE WHIG PARTY DEAD?—A novel and interesting controversy is now going on among the whig journals of the country, upon the startling question, Is the whig party dead? The Tribune answers in the affirmative—that to all practical intents and purposes it is essentially defunct. The Washington Republic considers it dead—absolutely dead and gone—or it would hardly volunteer to support the present administration. But the antislavery National Intelligencer argues that there is still remaining at least a sound, substantial nucleus for the re-organization, one of these days, of the whig party. The whigs of Tennessee are evidently alive yet, and kicking; while in Virginia we observe that the so-called "Immortal Batts," in a powerful letter, urges the whigs to "beat down and smite that awful monster, locofocoism," for he says, "if it is not restrained I believe, before my God, it will ultimately crush the liberties of the people." Still we are somewhat in doubt upon the main question—"Is the whig party dead?" "Is there a Bourbon among us?"

THE FIVE BROTHERS ABOUT THE HANCOCK TABLE—DINING TO THE HON. JOHN P. HALE—This is the day designated for the grand demonstration in honor of the great leader of the free soil party of the United States. The hall of the Fitchburg Railroad depot, in Boston, will tonight resound with laudatory sentiments and praises of the abolition champion of the North, and with wailing and anathemas hurled against the domestic institutions of the South. The degrading bones of our deceased statesman will be dug from their tomb, and submitted to the scorn of these congregated fanatics, the batteries of exuberant abolitionism will be turned against the living pillars of the republic, the Union will be rent in atoms, and the world, if not at once regenerated, will receive a shock which will open the eyes of the benighted slaveholder to its manifest destiny. Every arrangement has been completed for a "glorious time," and large delegations from different parts of the country are expected to be present. To-day will be an era in the history of the United States, and the Hale dinner will be the Drumhead light to point the progress of free soilism through the dark passages of the future. Tickets two dollars—railroad fare half price.

Talk on 'Change.

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 3,300 bales, at steady prices. The market was unchanged. The market was unchanged. The market was unchanged.

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Intelligence.

The weather—Yesterday was the hottest day of the season, giving us a foretaste of summer. The thermometer at 3 P. M. stood at 72 degrees, but the heat was wonderfully moderated at a more elevated point of view by the coldness of the air, a stiff breeze from the northward having sprung up. This continued the whole evening, and up to a late period of the night.

Missionary Ordination Meeting was held in Spring Street Presbyterian Church, for the purpose of ordaining Wm. P. Baker, missionary to India, and a more distant part of the globe, under the auspices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Mr. Baker was ordained by the United Brethren. The introductory prayer was offered by Rev. G. Wood, corresponding secretary of the American Board. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Smith, who took his text from the eighth Psalm, 7th verse. The Rev. Dr. Hatfield presided, and put the constitutional questions. The ordaining prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, and the charge to the missionary was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Geddie, returned missionary from Constantinople. The ceremony was very impressive, and the benediction at the end was, as is customarily done, offered up by the newly ordained candidate.

The New Law Building—This building, which has been for some time in course of erection, is now completed, and premises, in many respects, to be the model edifice of the city, particularly for the convenience and spaciousness of its interior. It is situated on the corner of the Park and Broadway, and is a fine specimen of modern architecture. The building is of three stories and basement, with an extra floor on the top, which is lighted by skylights from above, and where the water closets of the building have been placed. The floors below are the parts intended for the accommodation of the office bodies. It has not, however, yet been arranged how they are all to be located; but at all events there will not be accommodation for many, each floor containing a number of large rooms, 50 feet in length, and of a proportionate breadth and height, with a suite of smaller rooms on the eastern side, from which they are divided by a series of corridors, and a lower arrangement will be adopted. The first floor will be appropriated to the Marine Court, with offices for the Recorder and City Judge; the second floor, it is estimated, will be reserved for the offices for the Clerk of the Sessions and the District Attorney. The arrangements for the third floor have not yet been made, but it is supposed that the offices of the Surrogate and Public Administrator will be located there. The basement is not yet completed; and although workmen are now employed in the interior of the building, it is doubtful whether a removal will be made so early as has been anticipated. The building is a fine specimen of modern architecture, and the windows are very excellent, and the windows are fitted on the outside with iron blinds, which can be easily raised or lowered, by means of a simple contrivance let into the masonry of the building. The Croton water has been laid in the upper floor and in the basement, but there is no convenience for obtaining it, when required on the other floors, which appears rather inconvenient. It is not expected that such accommodation would be very useful in the intermediate parts of the building; and for sound reasons, which we need not repeat, it is not expected that its ceiling being much higher than those of the other floors, the temperature of the building, in the winter, would be much more comfortable than in the other floors. The first entrance of the building is, however, excellent, and the arrangement of the interior is very good. The building is a fine specimen of modern architecture, and the windows are very excellent, and the windows are fitted on the outside with iron blinds, which can be easily raised or lowered, by means of a simple contrivance let into the masonry of the building. The Croton water has been laid in the upper floor and in the basement, but there is no convenience for obtaining it, when required on the other floors, which appears rather inconvenient. It is not expected that such accommodation would be very useful in the intermediate parts of the building; and for sound reasons, which we need not repeat, it is not expected that its ceiling being much higher than those of the other floors, the temperature of the building, in the winter, would be much more comfortable than in the other floors. The first entrance of the building is, however, excellent, and the arrangement of the interior is very good.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.—A row of wooden shanties, consisting of oyster rooms and stores of other descriptions, situated on Fulton street, a little below William, towards the Fulton ferry, and which were erected in the summer of the appearance of the street, were demolished on Tuesday. A row of substantial buildings are to be erected in their place, which will much conduce to the improvement of the street, and likewise increase the value of the property on the street. The shanties were situated on the corner of Fulton street, between Beekman and Perry, in a line with the present northwesterly side of Cliff street, from John to Beekman. Among other improvements, a new row of shanties, consisting of oyster rooms and stores of other descriptions, situated on Fulton street, a little below William, towards the Fulton ferry, and which were erected in the summer of the appearance of the street, were demolished on Tuesday. A row of substantial buildings are to be erected in their place, which will much conduce to the improvement of the street, and likewise increase the value of the property on the street. The shanties were situated on the corner of Fulton street, between Beekman and Perry, in a line with the present northwesterly side of Cliff street, from John to Beekman. Among other improvements, a new row of shanties, consisting of oyster rooms and stores of other descriptions, situated on Fulton street, a little below William, towards the Fulton ferry, and which were erected in the summer of the appearance of the street, were demolished on Tuesday. A row of substantial buildings are to be erected in their place, which will much conduce to the improvement of the street, and likewise increase the value of the property on the street. The shanties were situated on the corner of Fulton street, between Beekman and Perry, in a line with the present northwesterly side of Cliff street, from John to Beekman. Among other improvements, a new row of shanties, consisting of oyster rooms and stores of other descriptions, situated on Fulton street, a little below William, towards the Fulton ferry, and which were erected in the summer of the appearance of the street, were demolished on Tuesday. A row of substantial buildings are to be erected in their place, which will much conduce to the improvement of the street, and likewise increase the value of the property on the street. The shanties were situated on the corner of Fulton street, between Beekman and Perry, in a line with the present northwesterly side of Cliff street, from John to Beekman. Among other improvements, a new row of shanties, consisting of oyster rooms and stores of other descriptions, situated on Fulton street, a little below William, towards the Fulton ferry, and which were erected in the summer of the appearance of the street, were demolished on Tuesday. A row of substantial buildings are to be erected in their place, which will much conduce to the improvement of the street, and likewise increase the value of the property on the street. The shanties were situated on the corner of Fulton street, between Beekman and Perry, in a line with the present northwesterly side of Cliff street, from John to Beekman. Among other improvements, a new row of shanties, consisting of oyster rooms and stores of other descriptions, situated on Fulton street, a little below William, towards the Fulton ferry, and which were erected in the summer of the appearance of the street, were demolished on Tuesday. A row of substantial buildings are to be erected in their place, which will much conduce to the improvement of the street, and likewise increase the value of the property on the street. The shanties were situated on the corner of Fulton street, between Beekman and Perry, in a line with the present northwesterly side of Cliff street, from John to Beekman. Among other improvements, a new row of shanties, consisting of oyster rooms and stores of other descriptions, situated on Fulton street, a little below William, towards the Fulton ferry, and which were erected in the summer of the appearance of the street, were demolished on Tuesday. A row of substantial buildings are to be erected in their place, which will much conduce to the improvement of the street, and likewise increase the value of the property on the street. The shanties were situated on the corner of Fulton street,